E. DeF. SHELTON.

PAPER-BOX.

No. 171,958. Patented Jan. 11, 1876.

fig. 1

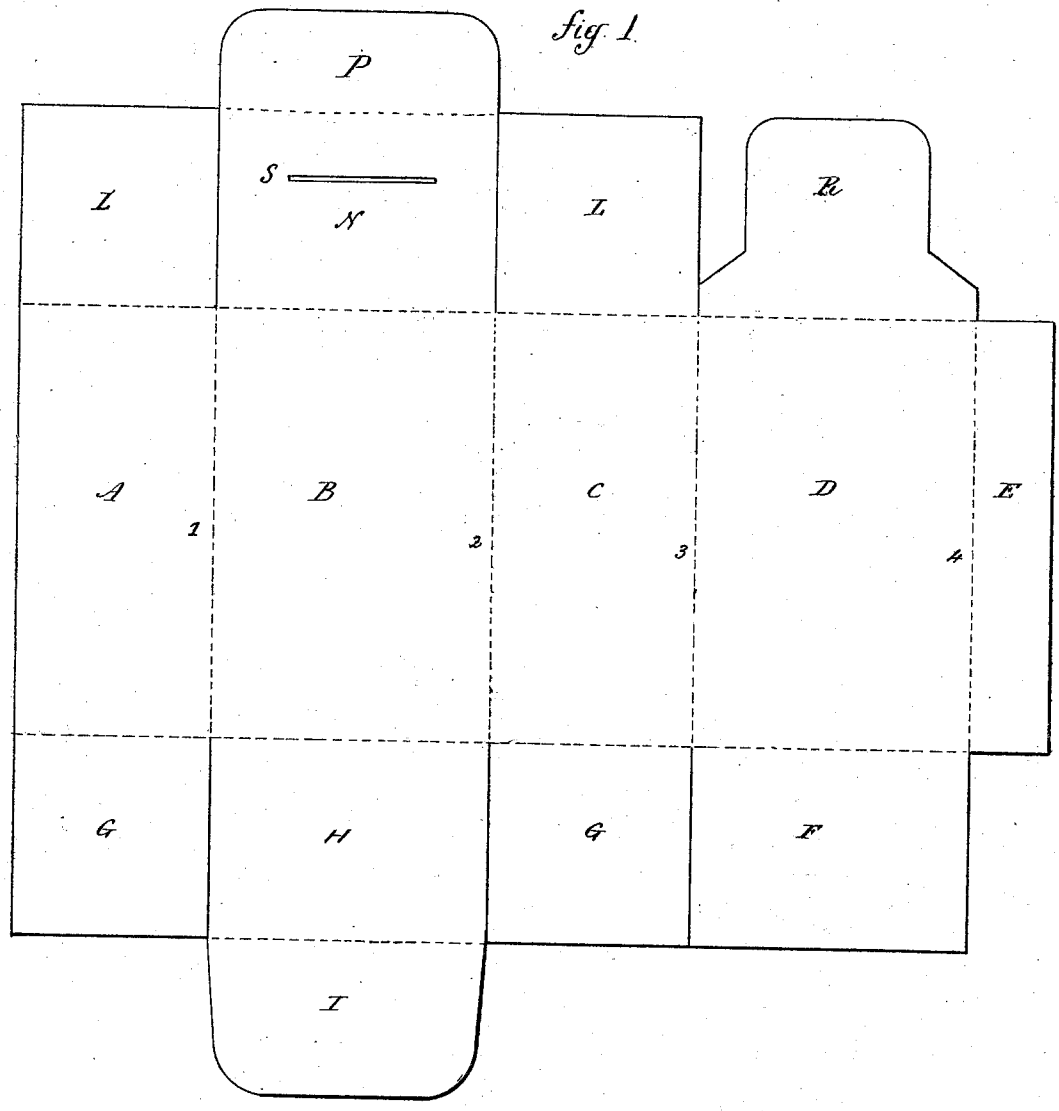


fig. 2

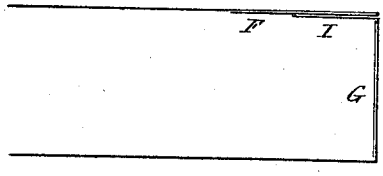
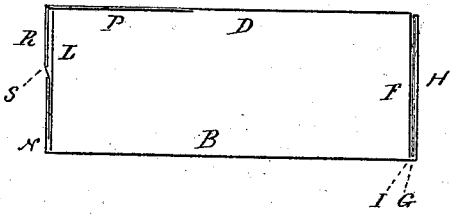


fig. 3



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD DE FOREST SHELTON, OF BIRMINGHAM, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER BOXES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **171,958**, dated January 11, 1876; application filed September 9, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, E. DE FOREST SHELTON, of Birmingham, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Paper Boxes; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, diagram of the blank, showing the method of cutting; Figs. 2, 3, longitudinal sections through the box, illustrating the method of closing.

This invention relates to an improvement in the manufacture of that class of paper boxes designed for putting up various articles of manufacture, with special reference to the putting up of tacks and like small articles, the object being to close and lock the bottom; and it consists in the method hereinafter described of cutting and folding the blank to accomplish said result.

From a sheet of paper the blank is cut in the form shown in Fig. 1, the solid lines denoting cuts, and the broken lines the folds. A is one side; B the second, C the third, and D the fourth, side. One of the extreme sides is provided with a lap, E, which is pasted to the opposite side, when bent into form, at angles denoted by the broken lines 1, 2, 3, and 4. After the sides are thus brought into shape the flap F on the side D is turned inward close against its own side, as seen in Fig. 2; then the flaps G G are turned to meet each other; then a bend is made in the flap H to form a tuck, I. This tuck is passed in beneath the flap F, as seen in Fig. 2, and then the tuck I and the flap F both turned down upon the flaps G, as denoted in Fig. 3. This securely locks the tuck I, and forms the bottom of the box complete. The top is closed, first, by a flap, L L, on the side A C, turned toward each other; then a flap, N, on the side B is turned forward, and the tuck P on the flap N turned into the box against the side D, as seen in Fig. 3; then the tuck R on the side D is passed through a slit, S, in the flap N, as clearly seen in Fig. 3.

I claim—

In paper boxes, the combination of the flaps G G and F, respectively on the sides A, C, and D, the flap H, with the tuck I, on the other side, B, the said tuck I folded between the flaps G and F to form the bottom of the box, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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